REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,175.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 67
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Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable no special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at, our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	March. / April.	
PEKIN ..... W. Woolcott...	3770	600	29th	—Southampton.
AVOCA ..... J. H. Torbock	1481	250	3rd	—Suez, &c.
MIRZAFORE... A. Parish	2763	600	10th	—Southampton.
BARODA ..... W. Pentiman	1874	400	17th	—Suez, &c.
KHIVA ..... C. G. Pearing	2609	450	24th	—Southampton.
GEELONG ..... C. Fraser	1284	250	31st	—Suez, &c.
			June.	
GWALIOR ..... N. W. Haselwood ...	2725	450	4th	—Southampton.
BOKHARA ..... W. D Anderson ...	2922	450	11th	—Suez, &c.
LOMBARDY ..... E. M. Gilles.n.	2721	450	18th	—Southampton.
KASHGAR ..... G. J. Datot ...	2689	450	25th	—Suez, &c.
			July.	
HINDOSTAN ..N. Rockell ...	3113	600	2nd	—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th March 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 3rd May 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ZAMBESI, (2 421 tons, and 370 H.P.) Captain G. F. Cates, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 1st May 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th April 1875.

STEAM TO LONDON.

TO SAIL ON THE 5TH MAY, 1875.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch their New Steamer CANARA, 1,902 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Invine, from Bombay as above. For Freight or Passage, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Company, Limited.

Bombay, 13th April 1875.

TO LEAVE POSITIVELY APRIL 26TH.

S. S. TIMOR, for LIVERPOOL 2,209 Tons, Captain J. Brown, Commander, will be despatched as above. Superior 1st Class Cabins on deck. Carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500.

Apply to
KING, KING & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

THE CALEDONIA, S.S., 2125 Tons, 424 H.P., nominal, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL positively on the 5th May, and will be followed by the—

MACEDONIA	2273 Tons,	486 H.P., nom. about	25th	May.
TRINACRIA	2107 „	424 „ „	5th	June.
EUROPA	2177 „	424 „ „	26th	„

and other Steamers at regular intervals.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th April 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 28TH APRIL POSITIVELY.

THE S. S. "RINALDO," 1,840 Tons, will be despatched as above. She has excellent accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, April 10th 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 7TH MAY POSITIVELY.

THE fast and magnificent S. S. "NAVARINO," 3,350 tons, 450 H. P., built expressly for the Indian trade with special reference to the convenience and comfort of passengers. She has very superior accommodation on the Saloon and Main decks for 93 first-class passengers, and is fitted with every requisite. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The "NAVARINO" made the passage out in 37 days, including all stoppages.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Liverpool	Rs. 500
To Suez or Port Said	„ 300
To Malta	„ 400

exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 15th April 1875.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave on the 30th April.)

THE well-known and favorite Steam-ship TIMOR, 2,209 Tons, Captain J. Brown, will be despatched as above, and is expected to make the run home as usual in less than 30 days. She has very superior first class accommodation and is fitted with every appliance to ensure the comfort of passengers in a tropical climate.

A Stewardess is carried.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE.—

1st Class to Suez	£30
Do. to Liverpool	„ £50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars, apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents,
or Messrs. KING, KING & Co.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE Splendid Screw Steam-ship "JAS. C. STEVENSON," John G. Bell, Commander, (most favourably known in the Passenger Trade), 1,948 Tons gross Register 1,225 Tons nett Register, 200 Horse-power nominal, 1,350 Horse-power effective, will sail about 30th April 1875.

This magnificent Steamer, built expressly for the Passenger Trade between London and Calcutta, via the Suez Canal, is provided with every comfort and convenience that could possible be desired for the voyage, including Ladies' Boudoir with Piano, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Bath Rooms, Ice House, &c. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and offers very superior accommodation for Passengers. The Saloon is nearly amidships, and the Cabins are furnished with bedding and all necessaries on the best scale. The special attraction in this vessel is the Ventilation, the sleeping cabins having each two to three large square ports fitted with venetians, all of which are well out of the water, therefore can be opened in all weathers, her side-cabins are fitted for two passengers only, except a few larger ones for families, which are specially fitted with w. c's. &c., thus ensuring great privacy; she has a number of excellent bachelor cabins outside of the Saloon, nearly amidships which are also specially well ventilated.

For Saloon Passengers an excellent table will be kept, including fresh meat, poultry, &c, but exclusive of wines, beer, of spirits, which can be procured on board at moderate fixed rates and of excellent quality; the Second class Passengers will be dieted in a liberal manner.

The fares as follows:—

Saloon	Rs. 500
Second Class	„ 300
Ayahs and Native Men	„ 200

Children according to Age.

For further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.

—Mr. B. MANOCKJEE is respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

KEATING'S

PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER,

As supplied to Her Majesty's Government.

THIS Powder is quite *harmless to animal life*, but unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of Insect. SPORTSMEN will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying FLEAS IN THEIR DOGS, as also *Lotion for their Pet Dogs*. This invaluable article has found so great a sale that it has tempted there to vend a so-called article in imitation; the Public are therefore cautioned to observe that the Packets of the Genuine Powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING.

SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children.

TESTIMONIAL.

"To Mr. THOMAS KEATING "Rampenden, 7th March 1871. "Sir,—My two little girls, respectively three and two years, showed symptoms of having worms, so I obtained some of your Worm Bon Bons from Mr. Bush, and they effected such a thorough cure—in fact, I think, saved their lives. The elder little girl had sixteen worms come from her. I think it my duty to acquaint you with the fact. "PRYOR WILMOTT."

Sold in Tins, by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.
Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act 1866, and in the matter of the INDIAN PENINSULA LONDON and CHINA BANK, Limited, (In Liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of this COMPANY will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Lawrence and Company, at Tamarind Lane, in the Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of May next, at 12 o'clock at noon when the Liquidator will, in pursuance of the 158th Section of the Indian Company's Act 1866, submit an account, showing the manner in which the winding-up of the above Bank has been conducted, and the property of the Bank disposed of, and also for the purposes mentioned in the 171st Section of the said Act, and Extraordinary Resolutions will be submitted approving and accepting the same or otherwise in relation thereto and in relation to any matter arising thereout.—Dated this 19th day of April 1875.

THOS. T. TAYLOR,
Liquidator.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

ON account and risk of the first purchaser Marwaree Ramnarayen, Goomasta in Bombay of the Firm of Govindram Luchmundass of Muthra.

THIS DAY WADNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 5 o'clock P.M. will be sold by Public Auction at the BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.

Three Grey Australian Geldings on account and risk of the abovenamed first purchaser.

ALLI ABDOOLLA.

16th April 1875.

ATKINS & CO.'S

PATENT CHARCOAL-BLOCK FILTERS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
PLAIN GLASS TABLE FILTERS, with cover, block, and tube complete ..... each	7 0	8 0
PLAIN GLASS BEDROOM do. do. „	5 0	6 0
STRONG EARTHENWARE FILTERS, protected with stout wicker work, 1 gallon size ..... „	10 8	12 0
Do. do. 2 gallon size ..... „	14 0	16 0
Do. do. 3 do. ..... „	18 0	20 0
Do. do. 4 do. ..... „	22 8	25 0
THE POCKET FILTER, complete in case, with cord ..... „	3 8	4 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FLESH GLOVES.

NOTHING more promotes the well-being of the skin and fortifies it against Prickly Heat, &c., than moderate daily frictions (either wet or dry) with the Flesh Glove, (See "Col. Rolt on Moral Command"), which is formed of Horse Hair so woven that it cannot scratch or irritate. The "Glove is asserted to be the only unfailing remedy for the after pains of Dengue Fever. Rheumatic patients a month never be without it. The feeling of comfort after its use alone is sufficient to induce all to adopt it.

Horse Hair Flesh Gloves for dry friction, Gentlemen's Quality.

Ditto ditto ditto Ladies' Quality.

The Prince of Wales' Bath Glove, for wet friction.

The Horse Hair Bath Strap, for wet friction.

The Turkish Sponge Pad.

A great variety of Turkish Bath Gloves.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LADIES' SUN HATS.

DRAB FELT MELTON HAT, silk lined, with Cork Ventilator, Rs. 8-8.

PITH HAT, covered with Alpaca in various Colours, Helmet shaped, silk lined, and Cork Ventilator, Rs. 7-8.

PITH HAT, covered with Alpaca, a light Hat covering well the temples, silk lining, with India-rubber Ventilator, Rs. 10-8.

PITH HAT, covered with English Felt, a capital Sun protector, with silk lining and Cork Ventilating Chamber, Rs. 14-0.

PITH HAT, covered Alpaca, mushroom shape, silk padded and lined, and Cork Ventilator, Rs. 16-8.

WHITE MELTON HAT, a very neat light Hat, Rs. 8-8.

GENTLEMEN'S SUN HATS.

PITH HAT, covered Alpaca, a good protection for head and temples, Rs. 7-8.

PITH HAT, covered tweed, a good protection for head and temples, Rs. 10-8.

THICK PITH HAT, covered Alpaca, silk lined, comes well down over head and shoulders, a good hat for Jungle wear, Rs. 7-8.

THICK PITH HAT, covered tweed, same as last, Rs 10-8.

PITH HAT, broad brimmed, covered Alpaca, straw hat shape, Rs. 7-8.

PITH HAT, covered with English Felt, green under and silk head lining, very light and made to come well over the shoulders, a good Jungle Hat, Rs. 14-0.

DRAB MELTON HAT, a low crowned Hat, suitable for Bombay wear and for cricketing and other sports, Rs. 8-8.

WHITE MELTON HAT, same as last, Rs. 8-8.

THE CANNING HELMET, Drab Felt, an excellent Helmet for Sportsmen and Civilians in the interior, wide brimmed, affording thorough protection to neck and temples, and shaped so as not to obstruct the vision, Rs. 10 8.

THE SAME as above in white Drill, Rs. 12 8.

THE SAME as last in Shikari Cloth, Rs. 11-8.

WHITE HELMET, cork lined and leather Ventilator, Rs. 15-0.

WHITE HELMET, plain body and leather Ventilator, Rs. 12-8.

WHITE HELMET, extra finished, silk lined, Rs. 18-0.

HELMET, HAWKES PATTERN, covered with white Cashmere, silk lined, Rs. 18.

HELMET, HAWKES PATTERN, the Regulation, covered with white Cashmere, silk lined, very light and pliable, Rs. 22.

DRAB FELT HELMET, silk lined, corrugated Ventilator, green under and silk lined, Rs. 12-8.

DRAB FELT HELMET, India-rubber Ventilator, Rs. 10-8.

ELLWOOD'S new Patent double bodied HELMET, silk lined, very light, Rs. 22.

DRAB FELT HELMET, Police pattern, silk lined, cork Ventilator, covering neck well, Rs. 10-8.

HELMET DRAB FELT, "The Mayo," Cork Body, Double Ventilation, Silk Lining, Rs. 12-8.

THE TERAI HAT, now so largely advertised, Rs. 17-8.

LIGHT VELVET HUNTING CAPS, silk lined and padded, Rs. 30.

WE have a large Assortment of Puggrees to wear with the above at from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 10-8 each.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY-MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO 10 RUPEES.

WATSON AND CO.,
8 & 9, CHURCH-GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAYO TESTIMONIAL FUND.—A MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS will take place at the Sir J. J. SCHOOL OF ART on FRIDAY the 23rd instant at 6 P.M.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET

Is pre-eminently an *honest* Wine.

Quarts .....Rs. 10 | Pints .....Rs. 5-8

D. S. KEMP & Co., Bombay.

BAILDON'S MEDITERRANEAN SALT.

By means of which a Sea Bath may be obtained at any time. It is much recommended for its bracing effects, and for its remedial properties in many tropical complaints.

Per 7lbs. Bag, Rs. 1.

D. S. KEMP & CO,
BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of one thousand tons of well seasoned MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER in squared to a sound and straight not less than 12 inches square and 20 feet in length, to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Byculla, Bombay, at the rate of not less than 200 tons per month commencing from 1st July next.

Specification and form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber" and which must specify the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on Wednesday the 5th May 1875, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in Cash or Government paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALERED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 20th April 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

ROOF BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the following quantities of 1 inch thick MOULMEIN TEAK BOARDS.

100 tons of not less than 19ft. in length by 6in. to 7in. wide.
50 tons of not less than 8ft. 6in. in length by 8in. to 9in. wide.

To be delivered at the rate of not less than 15 tons and 10 tons per month respectively, commencing one month from date of acceptance of Tender.

The Boards to be of the best quality sawn exact to sizes from well seasoned timber in good and sound condition to be free from all defects and subject to the approval of the Locomotive Superintendent.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Roof Boards" and which must specify the rate per load of 50 cubic feet will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on Wednesday, the 5th May next after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer

Persons whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract and find security equal to 10 per cent. upon the estimated aggregate value of the Roof Boards to be supplied by them.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 20th April 1875.

CHOLERA REMEDIES.

THE following have been employed very successfully for many years in this Presidency, and are recommended at the present juncture:—

D. S. Kemp and Co.'s Cholera and Diarrhœa Mixture per bottle	Rs. 1 0
Dr Leith's Cholera and Diarrhœa Mixture with Opium ..	„ 1 4
Do ditto do. without	„ 1 0
Cholera Pills, as supplied by Government, per phial	„ 1 0
Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, per phial 12 as., its. 1-8 and	„ 3 0
Dr. Rubini's Concentrated Solution of Camphor, per phial ..	„ 1 0

The usual wholesale discount is allowed on quantities.

DISINFECTANTS.

Carbolic Disinfecting Powder per tin	Rs. 0 10
Do. ditto per case	„ 7 0
D. ditto per cask ..... Rs. 14 and	„ 26 0
Crude Acid for disinfecting per gallon	„ 4 8
Condy's Disinfecting Fluid ditto	„ 2 0
Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid per quart	„ 2 0
Chlor-lum Liquid ditto	„ 2 0

Wholesale discount on quantities.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOGS FOR SALE.—Two handsome well trained RETRIEVERS on board the s.s. NAVARINO. Apply to the Purser on board.

WANTED by a EUROPEAN FEMALE a situation as WET NURSE.

FORT.—COMFORTABLE QUARTERS for 2 or 3 GENTLEMEN with BOARD. Terms very moderate. A. Z., Office of *Gazette*.

LOST.—A small brown SCOTCH TERRIER answers to the name of MUFF. Apply to THACKER, VINING & Co.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), re the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spleen, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. ROBKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., And sold all over the World by most Chemists, and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. and 11s.

PRICES TO MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS ONLY.

Address—5, WATER LANE, LONDON.

VAUGHAN-JONES' ("Standard" Brand) Old Tom. Rum—The "Standard" Jamaics. Scotch Whiskies, ORANGE BITTERS and GINGER BRANDY, Curacoa, Cherry Brandy (the original Brandy—black Cherry Brandy,) Ginger and Orange Wines. Bottled Ports and Sherries. Order through a London House, or if direct, accompanied by a remittance.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The facts, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy promotes quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.

COOLING, REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING are the effects of

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

On the face and skin of all exposed to the scorching sun, and suffering from prickly heat, sunburn, freckles, and cutaneous eruptions for which it is a complete cure.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

Prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, eradicates scurf and dandriff, strengthens weak hair and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO

Whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests their decay, strengthens the gums and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE

Produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which color neither washing or perspiration will remove. Great care must be taken to ask for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and to see that their signature, A. ROWLAND & SONS, is in each of the wrapper of each, no others being genuine. Sold by all chemists, perfumers, druggists, and at all bazaars throughout India.

Bombay: Wholesale and Retail Agents—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Byculla and Fort; also at Poona.

JUST LANDED, GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

LADIES.

KID GLOVES, ONE BUTTON	Rs. 2 0	Nett.
KID GLOVES, TWO BUTTONS	„ 2 8	„
KID GLOVES, THREE BUTTONS	„ 3 4	„
KID GLOVES, FOUR BUTTONS	„ 3 8	„
DOGSKIN GAUNTLET GLOVES	„ 2 12	„
DOE GAUNTLET GLOVES	„ 2 12	„
LISLE GAUNTLET GLOVES	„ 1 8	„

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
23, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

M. BRESLAUER & CO.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE OF

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S WHITE AND COLOURED KID GLOVES, to be sold at Rs. 2 per pair or Rs. 22 per doz. ALL COLOURS AND ALL SIZES TO PICK FROM.

5,000 MEERSCHAUMS !!! AND ALL REQUISITES FOR SMOKERS AT M. BRESLAUER & CO.'s.

ICE IN 5 MINUTES, By M. BRESLAUER & Co.'s new patent Machine.

SEWING MACHINES, IN EVERY VARIETY AND AT ALL PRICES

BILLIARD KIT of every description at a reduction of 20 per cent. at M. BRESLAUER & CO.'S

FINE ARTS GALLERY, OLEOGRAPHS, COLOURED PHOTOS AND CHROMOS ON VIEW. PICTURES FRAMED AND MOUNTED.

Hotwater Mats, Splash Mats and Window Blinds, BEAUTIFULLY PAINTED WITH LANDSCAPES, FLOWERS, AND ANIMALS. A VERY CHOICE COLLECTION JUST TO HAND.

FANCY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. AT M. BRESLAUER AND CO.'S 30, MEDOWS STREET, (OPPOSITE THE OLD BANK OF BOMBAY.)

HELMETS FOR THE HOT SEASON,

ELLWOODS' NEW SHAPES

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

Invite attention to their Large and Superior Stock in this Department.

A NEW INTRODUCTION.

	Cash.	Credit.
A. & Co.'s Shikar Helmet Hat covered with Tan Canvas wide Brim. Leather Bound. A Splendid Protection	15 0	17 0
The same Shape—White Drill on Cork and Felt...	13 8	15 0
Extra Quality—Double Cork, highly recommended by Sportsmen, and others.....	16 0	18 0

REGULATION HELMETS.

	Cash.	Credit.
White Drill on Cork and Felt	14 8	16 0
Extra Quality—Very strong Double Layers of Cork throughout	16 0	18 0
The same Shape, covered with White Dog, easily cleaned, the best quality	20 0	23 0
Treble Gilt Spikes and Chains for above.		

FELT HELMETS.

	Cash.	Credit.
Drab Hunting Wide Brim suitable for the Hills or Office wear	8 8	9 8
Drab Felt Helmets—Double with patent inner Band	18 0	20 0
Deer Stalkers, for Early Morning Installations ...	11 8	13 0
Pith Helmets—Best Quality	5 0	5 12

NEW FELT HATS.

FROM LINCOLN BENNETT, AND OTHER SUPERIOR MANUFACTURERS,

Light, well finished, and will keep good Colour.

	Cash.	Credit.
HASTINGS—Stiff Black } New High Flat Crown }	8	8 8
DENMARK Stiff Black } High Flat Crown ..... }	8 0	9 0
TWEED Caps	4 0	4 8
CASHMERE Turbans	3 0	3 0
STRAW Hats, Boating	3 8	4 0
SCOTCH Caps, Glengarry	5 0	5 12
SEALSKIN Turbans, Silk Lined	4 12	5 8
SOFT FELT Tyrol, for Travellers, Extra quality ...	8 0	9 0
STITCHED Tweed Hats lined Silk	5 0	6 0
PANAMA Hats, Boating	5 0	6 0
BATH, Black Stiff Round Crown	7 8	8 8

DRESS HATS.

	Cash.	Credit.
Dress Hats, Extra quality Lincoln Bennett & Co.'s	14 0	16 0
Drab Best Nogles, L. & B. Extra quality	11 8	13 0
Dress Hats, A. & Co.'s Extra Light	12 8	14 0
Drab Shells, very Light..	9 0	10 0

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE. 23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

Under Advices from JARNAC our Quotations for COGNACS of

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO., WHO STAND THIRD ON THE LIST OF BRANDY EXPORTERS,

Henceforth will be as follows, viz.:—

*	One Star	Rs. 21- 4	per dozen.
*	One Star, in glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	„ 22- 8	„ „
*	One Star, in Flasks, in cases of 2 dozen each ...	„ 23- 0	„ case.
*	One Star, in Half-Flasks, in cases of 4 dozen each.	„ 25- 0	„ „
**	Two Stars	„ 24- 0	„ dozen.
***	Three Stars	„ 27- 0	„ „
****	Four Stars, Extra Superior	„ 38- 0	„ „

Messes, Clubs, Co-Operative Societies, and raders, will be liberally treated. We ask their support.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., [SOLE AGENTS.] 2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY 4th March 1875.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES:

Gold Spectacles with Case	Rs. 30	Gold Eyeglasses	Rs. 25
Steel Spectacles with Case	„ 16	Steel Eyeglasses	„ 10

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C MARCKS & Co.

LAMPS LAMPS FOR KEROSINE, PETROLEUM AND PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER, MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS, BIRMINGHAM.

Table, Street, and Station Lamps and Lanterns of all descriptions. Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., in great variety.

Lamps fitted with American or any other description of Burner. Patented of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

Specially adapted for up-country districts, as all breakage of chimneys is avoided, and the light given much greater than that of any other burner same size wick. Photographs and Books containing over 500 designs upon application. Indents must be sent through an English house or covered by drafts on Lds.

TRADE MARK. ON A WREATH, A LION RAMPANT GARDANT, HOLDING A CROWN PROPER.

ELLWOOD'S HATS AND HELMETS.

WANTED.

A BUGGY WANTED, either new or second-hand with or without Horse and Harness and made in England. Gentleman who has it for sale should address to the undersigned with all particulars.

COOVERJEE HORMUSJEE,
30, Lady Jamsedjee's Road, Mahim.

NOTICES.

GIVEN AWAY EVERY EVENING. 50 BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE "GHOST."

D'ARCY READ'S "GHOST."

REDUCED PRICES. OPEN THIS, AND EVERY EVENING. ADMISSION Rs. 2, Rs. 1, and Eight annas. Children Half Price to all parts. A few Front Seats reserved at SOUND'S.

DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL, BOMBAY. For Terms, &c., apply to the Rev. C. J. HINKSON, B.A., Principal.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

The Undersigned begs to notify that he has returned to Bombay and resumed charge of the Office of Agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company from this date.

H. P. LeM

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 20TH APRIL, 1875.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed quiet but steady, according to private advices, at unchanged prices, both on the spot and to arrive, but Reuter's quotations make Fair Omra 1/16d. lower and Fair Dhollera 1/16d. per lb. higher. The American receipts for the three days are comparatively small and although their influence on the market now is not great, its further falling off continues it will necessarily have a strengthening effect. This morning's market opened dull, probable sales 10,000 bales importe 32,000.

The American figures are as follows :—

	1875	1874	1873
These days' receipts.....	9,000	14,000	19 000
" " Exports to U. K. ...	15,000	14,000	24,000
Total receipts, since 1st Sept.	3,266,000	3,521,000	3,181,000
" " Exports to U. K. ..	1,166,000	1,204,000	1,422,000

Consols this morning are quoted at 93⅜ French Rentes at 102½ Bar Silver continues at 57½d. per oz.

Reuter reports a decline of 1s. to 2s. per quarter in Wheat.

A payment of £208,000 into the Bank of England was advised yesterday.

Sterling Exchange opened this morning at yesterday's rates for ready bills, but for forward delivery the banks asked an advance of 1/16d. In the afternoon, the announcement that the Directors of the Bank of Bombay had advanced their rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round, induced a decidedly firmer feeling, and closing quotations show an advance of 1/32d. in Credits and Documents for this mail and 3/32d. for May delivery. At the moment the market looks strong, but whether any further advance will be established is very questionable. The present firmness is entirely due to a temporary pressure on some of the Exchange banks, which will be materially relieved by the incoming Council drafts; meantime Cotton requirements are not likely to be larger than they are at present, and in the Bazaar money is too plentiful to make an extreme pressure possible. In all probability the present rise will prove to be only another of these temporary spurts to be followed by a rapid reaction the moment the banks begin to get into funds again. At all events, we have but a very small portion of the season left, and ere long it will be a question with the banks of getting their funds invested before the monsoon. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	Is. 10½d.
Do 6 months' sight...	Is. 10 9/16d. to Is. ..per rupee
Credits 3 months' sight...	Is. 10 9/16d. "
Documents 3 months' sight...	Is. 10 19/32d. "

On Calcutta there are sellers to-day at ¼ dis count for demand and 1½ to 1¾ discount for 60 days' sight bills.

Government Paper is dull, and quotations, in the almost entire absence of business, are quite nominal, say :—Fours Rs. 101½, Fours and a half Rs. 102½, Fives and a half Rs. 108¼.

In Shares there has been nothing doing today except in Spinning and Weaving Companies which are again lower all round.

Cotton is quiet without change in prices. A moderate extent of buying has been done in Mowa at Rs. 196 to Rs. 199½. Akote at Rs. 202, Dhollera at Rs. 190, and Wudwan at Rs. 187 per candy. Receipts yesterday were 16,720 bales making 26,689 bales for the three days.

Freights continue very dull with little immediate prospects of improvement. By Steamer £1 5 is the current quotation and by sailing vessels £1-17-6 for Iron, £1-5 to £1-10 Wood.

Piece Goods are very quiet without quotable change in price. The fortnight's exports from England both for this port and Calcutta are given by Reuter are very moderate, and a continuance on the same scale might possibly tend to harden prices.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Name.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	9p.ct.	Agra Bank	91
20,000	1,000	all	10p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	Do of Bombay	721
5,353	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,180
20,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	300
40,000	2811	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	175
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
40,000	250	1	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	108
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	160

PRESS COMPANIES.

18	5,000	2,880	100p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co ...	1,500
200	2 000	1,100	50 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee....	600
100	50	all	18 p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co.....	60
250	1,000	200 00	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	1,000	15,000	20p.	Apollo Press Co.....	2,35 i
175	1,000	all	...	Bellasis	160
155	500	all	60p.c.	Bezar Company (New) ...	530
200	2,00	all	200p.	Bombay Press Co	1,325
200	500	all	50p.c.	Do New.....	550
200	500	all	45p.	Broach Cotton Co	450
470	1,50	all	37½p.	Carwar Company	760
220	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.....	130
800	1,89	all	175p.	Colaba Press Co.....	3,700
540	89	all	Nil	Dholera P. & G. Co.	200
500	1,00	all	20p.	East India Press Co.....	1,100
180	850	all	200	Fort Press Co.....	2, 25
200	2,00	2,00	15 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	375
200	5 0	all	100 p.c.	French Press Co	450
1150	...	1,40	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.....	400
3125	400	350	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	425
200	2,00	5000	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co. Ld	1,500
120	...	1,50	250 p.c.	Princeof Wales Press....	1,200
200	570	all	100 p.	Sassoon Press Co.....	575
400	750	750	125 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.....	405
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	800
150	500	all	12 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000	all	100p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co	900

For share for the half year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	318	12½ p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	245
...	£20	163	14 ⅝ do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
...	£10	68	7 3 do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21	12½ do.	Ditto	32
114	1,000	1,000	60 do.	B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
...	£18	17	15 do.	Do. New £18 Shares	220

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

1,250	all	100%	Alexandra Spinning	1,400xd
500	3,500	all	200%	Alliance Spinning	2,950
300	2,000	570	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	1,750
200	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,090
2478	150	150	100	Broach Mills.....	210
500	1,000	250	...	Colaba Spinning	1,000
2,56	2,000	all	100p.	Dharumsey Spinning....	1,230
1,500	1,25	all	100p.	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,930xd.
1,200	1,000	all	115p.c.	Great Eastern	1,075
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. & W. Co..	1,075
750	1,000	all	100p.	Jewraj Salloo Mills	1,150xd
...	...	800	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,125
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning.....	1,000
...	500	...	...	Madras U. Spinning	960
2,500	1,000	all	6%	Manockji Petit's.....	1,205
1,000	1,000	all	200p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,235
4,000	625	all	68%	Oriental	700
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	650
110	1,000	1,000	200p.	Soondersbas Spinning..	1,100
208	1,000	250	115p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share	270

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,220
7,500	150	all	...	Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld.	120
1,750	2,000	2,000	20p.c.	Mazagon Land	1,900
6,000	1,000	all	15p.c.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	245

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1,500	240p.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,575
1,000	50	all	14p.c.	Bombay Gas Company ..	65
800	500	200	27p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld....	120
2,250	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld....	160
4,000	50	all	4 p.	Mechanics' Build'g Co....	18
1,200	500	all	7 p.c.	Tresther & Co	385
.....	250	all	40 p.c.	Wiegus Patent Slip Co....	460

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date L'dation.		
...	26	19½	...	Bank o' China..... 1
...	...	...	...	Eas India Bank 1
...	200	18	Feb. '67	Indi n Peninsula 1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Ship Marseilles, 1,069 tons, Captain W Gibb, will sail to-day in ballast for Moulmein.

The Ship Carondelet, 1,438 tons, Captain J H Steeon, will sail to-day for London with a cargo of 200 bales cotton, 31,166 cwts linseed, 4,017 cwts niger seed, 2,008 cwts rapeseed, and 350 cwts horns.

The P and O Co's s s Hindostan, 1,746 tons, Captain N Roskell, sailed yesterday for China, &c, with China Mail and the following passengers—For Hongkong—Mr Lee-Warner, Mr Framjee Dadabhoy, Mr Eduljee Dadabhoy, Mr Eduljee Hormusjee Chinoy. For Yokohama—Major Ormelliffe. For Singapore—Mr D H Sianause. She carried the following cargo :—1,731 chests opium, and 1,643 bales cotton.

The A H Lloyds Co's s s Juno, 1,232 tons, Captain G Sturli, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c. via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Trieste—Major Steward, Captain Warner, Mrs G G Geffert and two infants, Dr and Mrs Spencer, Mrs Nicholson, Mr and Mrs David Rose, Lieut. Hazel, R N, Mrs Fanny Hart, Mrs Schwart, Mrs M Pillari, and Mrs Geffert. For Port Said—One deck passenger. For Suez—Mr G Davidson, Mr and Mrs Davidson and boy, Mr Horsenberg, and Mr G Martinolich.

The P. and O. Co.'s s s Ceylon, 1,140 tons, Captain G H Hector, arrived in harbour on 19th instant from Australia, &c. with Australian Mail, and the following cargo :—21 packages tallow, 3 cases biscuits, 2 cases meat, and 18 cases wine. She brought the following passengers :—From Melbourne to Bombay — Mr M Bicknell, Mr G Walker, Mr G O'Kennell and brother. From Melbourne to Southampton.—Miss Gowrenge, Mrs Young and child, Mr and Mrs Porter, Miss Porter, Mr W Hick, Mr T Hick, Mr Blondin, a gentleman, Mr and Mrs Thomson, infant, and E F servant, and Miss Wart. From Melbourne to Brindisi. —Rev P Davine. From Melbourne to Venice.—Mr and Mrs O Scott, Mr D Wilkins, Mr P O'Brien. From Melbourne to Suez —Mr B Waymouth. From Sydney to Venice.—Mr W H Turner, Mr and Mrs Rapp and three children, and Mr H S Pritchett. From King George's Sound to Venice.—Mr J H Monger. From Glenelg to Suez.—Mr and Mrs W R Mortlock, two Misses Mortlock, and Mr W T Mortlock. From Glenelg to Venice.—Mr and Mrs Gebhardt, Miss Gebhardt, Master Gebhardt, three children, and Mr Gebhardt.

ARRIVAL.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Ceylon (s)	Hector	Melbourne, March 25.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	M. & E. Cox	Bansley	Havre.
	Sieve Donard	Campbell	Liverpool.
	Juno (s)	Starle	Trieste, Venice, &c.
	Hindostan (s)	Rorkell	China, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday :—Ship Carondelet, Stetson, for London.
Ship Marseilles, Gibb, for Moulmein.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday—
Steamer Calcutta, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Rajpootana, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Navarro, to Liverpool.
Ship Ardgowan, to London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—April 20.

From Liverpool.

Embichope, 758 bundles sheet iron, Damodar Pragjee ; 2000 bundles hoop iron, B and A Hormusjee ; 17 cases portwine, Jemsetjee Framjee.
Cella s, 5 bags corks, Sawyer & Co ; 1250 bundles hoop iron Killick Nixon & Co.

From London.

Pekin s, 150 casks beer, M & E Bezonjee.
Yedo s, 2 casks spirit, D S Kemp & Co.
Rinaldo s, 35 cases stout, M & E Bezonjee ; 3 cases clocks, Morarjee Magjee ; 10 casks brandy & 1 hut sherry E M Settna ; 3 casks tallow, M M Mody & Co. ·

DAILY EXPORTS.—April 20.

For Liverpool.

Ardgowan, 2000 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.
Mary Stenhouse, 1,000 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.
Charlotte Crouse, 700 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co ; 250 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.
Khersonese, 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.
Staffa, 100 bales cotton, Remington & Co ; 400 bales cotton
A Kunhir & Co ; 200 bales cotton, A Trading & Co.
Timor s, 36 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell & Co ; 25 bales wool, Premjee Peroz.
Tagus s, 80 bales cotton, Dewjee Banjee & Co ; 50 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co ; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co ; 7992 cwts linseed, J C Bushby & Co ; 1,000 bags wheat, N Soondcrjee.
Strath Clyde s, 22 bales wool, Jetha Parsotum ; 43 bale wool, Dewjee Premjee ; 200 bales cotton, The L A & A Co.
Ettrickdale, 300 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Rinaldo s, 2324 cwts linseed, & 5½ cwts curuja seed, Goculdass Pursotum ; 1540 cwts rapeseed, Knoop & Co ; 1,000 cwts wheat, H A H Esaac.
Historian s, 600 cwts old iron, B N Jafferjee & Co ; 154 cwts hemp, Nanji e Lockmedas ; 3026 cwts hemp, Jetha Purseotum ; 55 cwts coir yarn, Roysey Amurchund ; 1 750 cwts hemp, N Soondcrjee.
Caledonia s, 7874 cwts linseed, Ranchordass Toolseedass ; 7994 cwts linseed, Gocka Doongersey ; 155 cwts coir yarn, M Jaitha.
Prince Fredrick, 300 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co ; 500 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.
Byanes, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Meimerby, 400 cwts myrabolams. Mowjee Godoo.

For London.

Kongsvrre s, 2124 casts galls, Mcoljeebhoy Gangjee ; 22 bales hides, Khanbhoy Peerbhoy ; 5 cases fishmaws & 5 bales skins, Sullaman Mcalladina ; 1 bale skin, M de Souza & Co ; 21 cwts linseed, Mcoljeebhoy Gangjee 13 bales skins, H A Esmail & Co ; 3 cases cardamoms, & 314 cwts nuxvomica, Mcoljee Jetha & Co ; 12 cases ginger, D Bibeejee Khan & Co ; 54 cases M of P shells N Allarakhia ; 50 bales wool, N Ihuttoow.
Country of Sutherland s, 2643 cwts linseed, Yusuf Assul Mamed Dama ; 3,214 cwts linseed, Rolli Brothers.
Carondelet, 289 cwts linseed. Rolli Brothers.
St George s, 3 cases peacock feather, & 5 cases chundrcos, M Gangjee ; 600 cwts linseed, & 360 cwts rapeseed, W Nicol & Co.
Pekin s, 4,821 cwts linseed, Rolli Brothers; 8 bales cotton, P & O Co ; 11 cases chandlry, S Funsilall ; 2 cases chudder, & 2 cases shawls, P Juggonath ; 10 bundles E teeth, A Ahmed.

For Bahrein&Haven

Richard Royaland, 5 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

For Genoa.

Arabia s, 275 bales cotton, H Clason and Co ; 100 bales cuttlt n, A Kunkler and Co.

For Havre.

Pekin s, 800 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.
Cosra Lime, 100 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co.
Walmer Castle, 100 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co.
Tabor, 200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 12 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.
Octavia, 300 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.

For Trieste.

Odessa s, 100 bales cotton George Lockhart and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co ; 100 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co.

For Marseilles.

Arabia s, 1600 cwts wheat, Alsen Risbie and Co ; 100 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co ; 973 bags teel seed, Finlay Nicoll and Co.
Asia s, 1268 bags teel seed, Finlay Scott and Co.

For Suez.

Pekin s, 7 cases gum, P and O Co.

For Hongkong.

Hindostan, s, 89 pieces E teeth, 1 Peerbboy, 12 chests opium, Ram Naron Baldew.

For Shanghai

Hindostan s, 9 chests opium, N Tarachund.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 19.

Hannen, Major, Madras Royal Artillery, from leave, from Malheran.
Nash, Captain, Bengal, Artillery, on duty, from Meerut.
Gillespie, Lieut, Royal Horse Artillery, on sick leave, from Meerut.
Spens, Lieut, Bengal 85th Regt, on leave, from Meerut.
Foshery, Lieut, Bombay 60th Regt, on sick leave, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.—April 19.

pencer, Surg, Bengal Med Dept, on furlough, to Trieste.
leward, Major, Madras 4th Light Cavalry, on furlough, to England.
Warner, Captain, Madras 4th Light Cavalry, on furlough, to England.
Cunliffe, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Willoughby, Major, Madras 2nd Cavalry, on leave, to Matheran.
Patterson, Surg, Bombay Med Dept, on duty, to Hubli.
Wellesley, Major, Bombay Royal Artillery, on duty, to Mow.
Lawrence, Apothecary, Bombay Med Dept, on duty, to Baroda.
Holland, Lieut, Bengal 72nd Highlanders, from leave, to Nowshera.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS

(Gazette of India, April 17.)

Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commissioner, Rajpootna.

The Offg Agent, Govr Genl, and Chief Commissioner, is pleased to grant, und r Section 5, Supplement E, of the Civil Leave Code, six months' leave on private affairs to Mr C Waddle, Asst Engr, attached to the Firpoora Div, from 12th April 1875, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The Offg Chief Commr of Ajmere and Mairwara is pleased to grant three month's privilege leave to Mr. E. Mc A. Hoy, Asst Conservf Forests, Ajmere and Mairwara, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, from 10th April 1875, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Chief Commissioner of Ajmere.

I leave—Maj H M Repton, Depy Commr of Ajmere, is granted three months' privilege leave of absence from the 15th April 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

Mr C P Torrens, Asst Surveyor, 3rd grade, is granted two months' privilege leave from such date as his services can be spared.

Public Works Department.—Military Works.

Mr F H Jewell, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, and Personal Asst to Superintg Engr, 2nd Circle, Mily Works, is granted one month's privilege leave from 15 h April 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Privilege leave for three days is granted to Mr J F Chew, Asst, 4th grade, Office of Contr of Accounts, Mily Works, in extension of the leave granted him in Inspr Genl's Notification No 15, dated 24th Feby 1875.

Sergt S Grant, Supervisor, 1st grade, attached to the I Allahabad Div, Mily Works, has been transferred to the I Allahabad Div, Mily Works and Sergt R Sullivan, Supervisor, 2nd grade, from the latter to the former.

With the approval of the Inspr Genl of Mily Works, Captain J H Crowdy, s s, Ex Engr, Lahore Div, is transferred to the 1st Sawulpindee Div.

Mr A F Jones, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Lahore is transferred to the 1st Sawulpindee Div.

Sergt D McCarthy, Supr, 2nd grade, is transferred from the 1st Peshawur to the 1st Sawulpindee Div, Mily Works.

Privilege leave for two months is granted to Lt A E Ward, B I S C, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, with effect from the 19th March 1875.

Director of State Railways

Mr J B Chalmers, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Indus Valley State Railway, passed the Departmental Standard Examination on the 13th March 1875.

With reference to Govt of India, P W D, Notifica ion No 129 of the 19th March 1875, Mr C J Keene, Asst Traffic Supt, is posted to the Punjab North-ern State Railway.

Mr W B Carter, Exe Engr, 2nd grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted leave on medical certificate, for eighteen months under Section 3, Supplement E, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date he may avail himself of it ; also subsidiary leave from the 11th March to the 9th April 1875, both days inclusive.

Mr C Thompson, Store-keeper, 2nd grade, Rajpootana State Railway, is transferred to the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

Mr G G Hiley, Store-keeper, 2nd grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is transferred to the Rajpootana State Railway.

Mr B Baxter, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani, on the 6th March 1875.

With reference to Govt of India, P W D, Notification No. 162 of the 30th March 1875, Corporal H Rowe, R E, Proby Overseer, 1st grade, is posted to the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

Mr W Tatlock, Subdivisnl Engr, 2nd grade Indus Valley State Railway, is transferred to the Sindia State Railway.

Indus Valley (State) Railway.

Mr H P Edwards, Store-keeper, 2nd grade, Lukkee Depot, is granted thirty days' leave to enable him to appear before a medical board.

Mr F E Blake, Sub-Engr, 2nd grade, Sutlej Bridge Div, is granted fifteen months' leave on medical certificate ; together with fifteen days' subsidiary leave, with effect from the date he may have been permitted to avail himself of it.

Holkar and Neemuch (State) Railway

Mr T Anderson, Store-keeper, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave of two months and nine days in addition to the twenty-one days already granted in this office Notification No 18, dated 27th March 1875.

Mr R Davies, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the Second Div, Neemuch State Railway, is granted privilege leave for three months from 1st July 1875.

Mr R Davies, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the Second Div, Neemuch State Railway, is granted privilege leave for three months from 1st July 1875.

109th Foot—Regimental order, dated the 31st March 1875, appointing Local Captain and Lieutenant T V Shepherd to officiate as Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut Gillespie, proceeded on sick leave, with effect from the above date.

3rd Bengal Cavalry—Regimental order, dated the 30th March 1875, making the following substantive appointment, with effect from the 17th idem, consequent on the return from furlough of Capt. G W Willock, attached officer :—

Capt G W Willock, attached, to officiate as 2nd Squad Officer, vice Maj A R D Mackenzie, officiating as 2nd in Command and Squad Officer.

Lt G T Morris, 1st Squad Subn, to officiate as 3rd Squad Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Maj B Cracroft, on furlough.

26th Punjab Native Infantry—Regimental order, dated the 27th March 1875, making the following consisting appointments, with effect from the 19th Feb 1875, vice Lt C B Rogge, appointed to the Commt Department :—

Lt J J Money-Shenon to officiate as Wing Officer. Lt H S Prichard to perform the duties of Adjt, in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery—Col G V Johnson, (A Brigade), to Bombay, for one month from date of despatch, to appear before a medical board.

18th Hussars—Maj H T Butler, from the 16th April to the 14th August, on private affairs, to travel in the China seas.

16th Lancers—Lt Col H C Wilkinson, to England, for six months, on private affairs, from date of embarkation.

Royal Artillery—Col C B Dundas, (19th Brigade,) to Calcutta and Hills north of Dehra, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Maj C B S Taylor, (G Battery 19th Brigade,) to Mussoorie, Landour and Hills north of Dehra, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Maj J W Collington, (G Battery 19th Brigade,) to Cawnpore, from the 15th March to the 15 April, on private affairs.

Capt T Walker (E Battery 8th Brigade,) to Dalhousie, from the 12th April to the 12th Oct on medical certificate.

6th Foo , (1st Battalion)—Lt G W B Collis, (Adjt.), to Bombay, from the 5th to the 14th April ; and thence to England for six months, on private affairs, from date of embarkation.

109th Foot—Lt R P Simpson, (Instructor of Musketry,) to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regiment, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Major Musgrave, (2nd in Command 15th Bl Cav,) to Kashmir, from the 1st May to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Maj C W Campbell, (2nd in Command 2nd Bl Cav,) to simla and the Hills north of Dehra, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Lt B C Graves, (1st Wing Subn 31st N I,) to Simla, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Bengal Infantry—Lt Col P Wheeler, (doing duty at Bareilly,) to Kumaon and Mussoorie, from the 1st May to the 15th Oct on private affairs.

Unattached List—Cap R McMenney, (doing duty at Chunar,) to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting station, under the rules of 1868, to appear before a medical board.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office. Simla, 7th April 1875.

With reference to G G O No 331, dated the 23rd Feb 1875 Dcpy Surgn Genl J C Brow, M B, is appointed Deputy Principal Civil Surgeon, as a temporary arrangement.

Lt Col E Y Chapman, R E, relieved from the appointment of officiating 2nd in command 2nd N I on the return from furlough of the permanent incumbent, will remain at Dinapore for general duty.

Capt E S B Lockyer R A, is directed to proceed from Umballa to Rangoon, and join No 6 Battery 5th Brigade into which he has been promoted.

Capt C N Hodgson, General List, Infy, recently returned from furlough, is, as his own request, posted for duty temporarily to the 32nd N I.

Lt J S Cayley, R A, is directed to proceed from Sangor to Cawnpore, and join No 1 Batty 6th Brigade, into which he has exchanged.

Bengal Maj J W Sutherland, in joint medical charge of Simla, is directed to afford professional aid to the detachment 4th Gurkha Regt at that station.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Sirhind Division order, dated the 20th March 1875, directing Surgn G Duncan, M B, to proceed to the 20th Foot at Umballa, to proceed to Rawal Pindi for duty in the Peshawur Circle.

Dated the 25th March 1875, directing Surgn G T Langridge to proceed to Rawal Pindi for duty with the 5th Lancers.

Allahabad Division order, dated the 20th March 1875, directing Surgn W S M Price to proceed to Cawnpore, for duty with the 73d Foot, and Surgn G Corry, on being relieved by Dr. Price, to proceed to Meerut for duty in that circle.

Dated the 24th March 1875, directing Surgn F R Swaine, M B, to proceed to Segowlie and assume temporary medical charge of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry.

Dated 26th March 1875, directing Surgn J J Greene, M B, to proceed to Rawal Pindi and report himself to the Depy Surgn Genl, Indus Valley Division for purposes of duty.

Dated the 29th March 1875, directing Surgn A H Ratigan to proceed in medical charge of staffs for 85th Regt to Meerut ; and thence on being relieved, to Roorkee Sirvr and report himself to the Depy Surgn Genl Lahore Circle for duty.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Allahabad Division order, dated the 30th March 1875, directing Surgn Maj J B S Brown to receive charge of the Allahabad Med Store Depot, and of the garrison medical duties in the Fort from Surgn Maj J B Harrison, M D.

Peshawar Division order, dated the 2nd April 1875, directing Capt C W Babington, Asst Surgn 72d N I, to officiate as 2nd in Comdt of Fort Michinee, with effect from the 6th idem, vice Maj W Cubell, S C proceeding on sick leave.

Dinapore Division order, dated the 31st March 1875, directing Surgn A Barclay, lately arrived from Engl nd to do duty in the Presy Genl Hospital as a temporary arrangement.

Dated the 1st April 1875, directing Surgn W Duncan M B of the 19th N I to assume medical charge of the 20th N I in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 12th idem.

Dated the 2nd April 1875, directing Surgn R Mair to proceed to Benares and report himself to Surgn Maj A M Verchere, 13th N I at the station for duty.

Gwalior District order, dated the 7th Decr 1874, directing Col W C Travor, C B 5th Foot, to assume command of the station of Morar, with effect from the 8th Decr 1874, during the absence of the Brigadier Genl on inspection duty.

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The undermentioned Europ an Invalids, 1st Feb 1875, directing of Sergt Roberts 1st Battalion 5th Foot, to assume command of the station, vice Maj Genl Sir J Brind, on inspection duty.

Allahabad Division order, dated the 31st March 1875, directing Col G R Brown, R H A to assume command of the station from the 30th idem, vice Col H R Dick, C B proceeded to Cawnpore.

Another Station order dated the 31st March 1875, appointing Lt W Forbes, 3-22nd R A to officiate as Station Staff Officer, during the absence of Capt P Dillon, R A.

Peshawar Station order, dated the 12 h March 1875, directing Capt F H Williams, attached to the 4th L I, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his other duties, during the time Lt J E Burr may officiate as Adjt, or until further orders.

4th Native Infantry—Regimental order, dated the 8th December 1874, directing Lt B Smith to officiate as Qr Mr, consequent on the promotion of Lt Hodgson, 4th N I, and appointing Lt Lord W Lindsay to officiate as Adjt and Musketry Officer.

[This cancels the regimental order confirmed by G O C C 24th December last, p. 944.]

93d Native Infantry—Regimental order, dated the 27th March 1875, directing Surgn C W S Deakin, attached, to assume medical charge of the regt.

10th Native Infty—Regtl order, dated the 16th March 1875, appointing Lt C W J Hingston, 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, to officiate as Qr Mr, with effect from the 15th March 1875, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt D C Hennessy, proceeding to Europe on sick leave.

26th Native Infantry—Regimental order, dated the 29th March 1875, directing Lt L Dening, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn, with effect from the 29th idem, vice Lt C J E Fulford, officiating Qr Mr.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery—Maj C J McMahon, (No. 2 Battery, 23rd Brigade) to remain in Tasmania, from the 4th April to the 4th Sept 1875, on medical certificate, in extension.

65th Foot—Capt M L Elliot, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

92nd Foot—Paymaster J D Swinburne, to Simla, from the 26th April to the 25th Oct, on private affairs.

109th Foot—Capt G Schmidt, to the Hills north of Dehra, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Capt D W Mackinnon, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15 h Oct, on private affairs.

Staff Corps—Lt A F. he, (1st Wing Subn 8th N I,) to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 1st Oct, on private affairs.

Bengal Cavalry—Lt Col G A Galloway, (doing duty at Lucknow,) to Landour, and Hills north of Dehra, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Bengal Infty—Col W Q Pogson, (2nd in Command 6th N I), to Na ni Tal, Hills north of Dehra and Bombay, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Late 71st Native Infantry—apt W Campbell, (officiating 1st Wing Subn 1st N I,) to Murree, Cashmere and surrounding hills from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Indian Medical Service—Surgn Maj R H Perkins (in medical charge 5 h N I) to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regiment, to appear before a medical board.

Lt Co. R S Simonds, S C is permitted to visit Mussoorie and the Hills north of Dehra on the leave granted him by G O C dated the 31 h ultimo, p 96, instead of the stations therein mentioned.

The leave from the 22nd Nov 1874 to the 4th Jany 1875, granted to Lt Col H G Hunter, 2nd Battalion 22nd Foot, by G O C C 12th N ov 1874, p. 487, is cancelled, he having obtained privilege leave for that period.

Capt M R Saward, Supernumerary 22nd Regt R A, is directed to proceed from Agra to Lucknow for duty with the 7th Battery 3rd Brigade.

To travel at the public expense.

Capt L M Carmichael, 6th Lancers, having completed the transfer of horses, &c, to the 6th Lancers, for which duty he was detained in the country, will proceed to England to rejoin his regiment, travelling at the public expense, and reporting himself at the Horse Guards on arrival.

H E the Com-C is pleased to sanction the transfer of Sepoy Jhanda Singh, 3rd Sikh Inty, to the 12th Bl Cav.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office. Simla, 7th April 1875.

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Dated the 25th March 1875, directing Surgn G T Lang

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE BARODA CASE—SIMLA NEWS.

SIMLA, 20TH APRIL.

It is believed that the Government of India's decision in the Baroda Case will be announced this week. Mr. Jardine started for Bombay this morning.

The Honourable Mr. Bayley left on Monday for England on six months' leave.

The Honourable Miss Baring gave a Garden party this afternoon at 4 30, at Annandale.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF HAZARIBAGH PENITENTIARY—YARKUND NEWS.

ALLAHABAD, 20TH APRIL.

Captain Playfair, Superintendent of the European Penitentiary, Hazaribagh, has been dismissed from his appointment by Sir Richard Temple and remanded to military duty. The charges are of a painful nature and are now before Lord Napier. Captain Lillengston of the Chota Nagpore Commission takes over temporary charge of the Penitentiary and Jail.

The latest news from Yarkund states that Mr. Shaw and Dr. Scully continue to be well treated. The latter's charitable dispensaries, one in the city and the other in Elchithara, are a great success. Within six weeks over six thousand patients attended, of whom one-third were women.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The services of Major Bedford, Bombay, Engineers, Executive Engineer, British Burmah, are replaced at the disposal of the Bombay Government. The following officers have obtained furlough to Europe:—Colonel Snow, Lieutenant-Colonels Dalton, Ward and Swiney, and Captain Hall.

Sir Richard Couch's resignation from 5th instant notified. Mr. Wells to officiate as Assistant Accountant-General, Bombay. Mr. Kiernander to take charge of the Accountant-General's Office, Punjaub. Mr. Beggs to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, Punjaub.

Sporadic cholera has appeared in the Allahabad District.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

LONDON, 20TH APRIL.

Both Russia and Austria have agreed to support the policy of Germany as expressed in the Note addressed by the latter to Belgium.

PARLIAMENTARY, CONTINENTAL AFFAIRS.

In the House of Lords last night, Lord Derby in reply to Lord Russel, stated that the Note from Germany to Belgium was couched in very friendly terms and had been communicated to other Powers. Though England had not been formally consulted, his lordship considered that there was no ground for uneasiness.

DR. KENEALY'S MOTION.

In the House of Commons, Dr. Kenealy's motion on the subject of the Tichborne trial, has been fixed by agreement for Friday next.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 19TH APRIL, AFT.

The Bombay Mails of the 29th ultimo were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 19TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera 5 3/8.

3 per cents. Cash for account 93⅜

5 do. French Rente, 1872 .... 102⅜

Bar Silver 57½

The sum of £208,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrival—Zealot.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 20TH APRIL, 5-25 P.M.

French Mail Steamer Meinam, from Calcutta, arrived.

THE BARODA COMMISSION.

As it is probable that the decision of the Government of India with regard to Baroda will be made known in a day or two, we propose to publish next week a pamphlet containing a full account of all the proceedings connected with the Gaekwar's deposition and trial. The pamphlet will not, however, be issued unless a sufficient number of copies are subscribed for beforehand to guarantee us against loss. The price per copy will be TWO RUPEES. Intending subscribers are requested to send in their names without delay, so that we may determine whether to publish the pamphlet or not. The volume will make nearly 300 pages.

THE CHOLERA IN NASSICK.

We are glad to hear from our correspondent at Nassick that cholera may be considered all but suppressed there. The Government of Bombay promptly sent medical assistance to the relief of the few gentlemen who were holding out against the advance of the epidemic, and though it arrived after the fight was half won, yet, like the arrival of the Prussians at Waterloo, it was in good time to turn the tide of battle completely. During the twenty-four hours preceding six o'clock on Monday morning, ten deaths occurred in the city, but despite a diligent search by the medical gentlemen only twelve new cases (a vast improvement) could be discovered. The news from the districts around Nassick is very favourable, with the exception of Niphur, Wani and Sinnur, where a few cases of cholera are said to have occurred.

THE CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.

THOUGH a few cases of cholera occurred yesterday in Bombay, and a few (reported by us) the day before, there is little or no ground for alarm. The authorities are taking every precaution to prevent the disease from assuming an epidemic form, and we are glad to say that there is no reason to believe that the few cases that have occurred are anything but sporadic. Since the beginning of the month 28 cases have occurred in the city, of which 13 have proved fatal. The greatest number of cases has occurred in Camateepoors, where 17 cases have been reported. The other cases have been scattered over the different parts of the native town; but it is remarkable that Funuswaddy and Candawaddy districts, which used to be the head-quarters of cholera, have up to this time escaped from any visitation from the disease.

A woman named Gungs, residing in the house No. 17 Vittalwaddy was, on Monday last, reported to the police to be suffering from cholera; she was promptly given the proper medicines and is now reported to be progressing favourably. Seven cases have been reported in the C police division up to yesterday morning, two of them having terminated fatally.

THE CHOLERA AT BARODA.

We learn that, immediately on the outbreak of cholera at Baroda, Dr. Seward, the Residency Surgeon, marched the infected people to a camp some miles distant from the city, and beyond Muckunpoore, Scindia's late residence. This measure was an excellent one and is expected to be attended with the best results.

The hot winds have now fairly set in at Baroda and a scorching season is anticipated. The state of health of the European troops is being closely watched. Already orders have been received for the despatch of a number of European sick soldiers to Feeshul, a pleasant sanitarium on the coast near Bulsar, and arrangements for their departure are being made.

THE Hon. B. H. Ellis has given up his intention of going to Mahableshwur, and he now intends to leave Bombay for England by the mail of Monday next, the 26th instant.

MR. ELLIS will distribute the prizes to the pupils of the Bombay School of Art on Friday evening. Mr. Kipling, of this School, left Bombay yesterday to take up his new appointment of Principal of the School of Art, Lahore.

YESTERDAY the Directors of the New Bank of Bombay raised the Bank's rates of interest and discount one per cent.

MR. MUIR, C.S., whose serious accident while pig-sticking at Dubkha, near Baroda, we reported some time since, is steadily but slowly recovering, and we hope his progress will continue to be uninterrupted.

THE quantity of cotton despatched to Bombay from the Central Provinces and Berar in the week ending April 10th, amounted to 9,986 bales, and for the season to 267,538 bales or 12,000 bales more than for the same period in 1873-74.

A CALCUTTA paper states that the weather there during the past ten days has been hotter than the oldest inhabitant remembers it so early in the season; indeed, it has been hot enough for the hottest period of the season in an exceptionally hot year.

THE *Friend of India* is to be merged in the *Indian Observer*, or *vice versa*, at present it does not clearly appear which, but the two papers will appear as one on and after 24th April. A notice appears in this week's *Indian Observer* in which it is stated that the age is "too fast" for a weekly paper, but, it is added, "The proper *role* of the weekly paper has become that of thoughtful discussion of the Political, Social and Economic questions of the day, and of its current Literature."

It is stated that there is every probability of Brigadier General Payn, C. B., of Mooltan, officiating for Sir Charles Reid in command of the Lahore Division. In the event of General Payn being translated to Lahore, it is thought in Mooltan not improbable that Colonel Langmore, commanding the 3rd Punjab Native Infantry, will act as Brigadier. The latter officer has, however, applied for two years' furlough, which may possibly interfere with his being appointed.

THE Umritsar Horse Fair concluded on Monday morning the 13th with the distribution, by General Taylor, Commissioner, of prizes to the successful exhibitors. The show of horses at this Fair has been really good, and it would have been no easy matter to have brought together more promising looking two-year-old colts especially, than those now exhibited, and if evidence were required to show that the natives of the Province are at last awakening to the fact that it is to their advantage to improve the breed of horses, that evidence is here.

WE continue to receive numerous communications regarding the scantiness of the Bombay water supply, and yesterday the subject was discussed at some length in the Town Council. There can be little doubt that the subject is a serious one, and at the present crisis ought to receive the attention which is due to it. We have also heard that it is not the Harbour authorities' water-pipe that trails through the flood of filth at Carnac Bunder but that of some dubashes who supply water to ships in the harbour. This also is a matter which should be thoroughly investigated.

RUMOUR from Mussoorie says that this is to be a full season, but it is difficult to find a foundation for the assertion, for very few houses in Mussoorie have as yet been taken, and the Mall and Reading-room are almost deserted. On the other hand, Landour is quite full; an odour of exclusiveness and "gentility" is supposed to pervade those exalted regions, and Mussoorie people are looked down upon not merely physically, but socially also. "The society in Mussoorie is so very mixed, you know, and one does not like one's young daughters to meet every one," &c., &c.; the ineradicable distinction of "caste" only differs are as to form.

JEYPORE has the reputation of being the most beautiful native city in India; and the Maharaja is fully resolved on making it one of the healthiest. He has authorized the construction of a public garden upwards of 75 acres in extent, and with a plentiful supply of good water. Works for the water supply of the city itself are also in course of construction. He has for some time been deeply interested in an irrigation scheme for reclaiming an extensive tract of valuable but hitherto neglected land. Communications have also been pushed on or law in Jeypore, and the Political Agent says that a railway-feeder road has been already commenced in the Eastern portion of the territory. It certainly says much for the Maharaja's good sense, that he should have so promptly followed the example of other governments in India, in the matter of feeder-roads.

THE steamer Bagdad arrived at Rangoon on Thursday the 8th inst., with the following troops:—Two captains, five lieutenants, and sixteen gunners of the Royal Artillery; three lieutenants and seventeen privates belonging to the 21st Fusiliers; one captain, two lieutenants, and 18 privates belonging to the 67th Regiment, and two surgeons.

In addition to the above, the troopship Cezare witch, which arrived the same day, brought over a wing of the 4th N. I., and two surgeons. The Native Infantry are, it is said, to relieve the wing of the 39th N. I., who are still at Kangoon, but who are to proceed at once to Moulmein. Under the command of the 21st Fusiliers were despatched to Bassein, and there are rumours that more troops are to be sent there.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to a contemporary from Rangoon says:—One very worthy gentleman, who has been for some years stationed at Mandalay, and who during his stay there frequently visited the King, repeated to me what he had said many months ago, which, if true, proves that he has for a long time been anticipating a row with the English. What he said was, "You English must not think you are going to walk through my country as easily as you did last time: I am prepared for you this time." Now, whatever this means, it shows pretty fairly that it is not his intention to give in to us, and as we naturally do not mean to give in to him, the result will be that we shall come to blows. Government apparently seem to think that there is very likely to be a row, for they are gradually sending us more and more troops and are strengthening the regiments we already have in Burmah.

MR. LIONEL TOLLEMACHE, in his interesting paper on the late Mr. Charles Austin, published in last month's *Fortnightly Review*, records a couple of *bon mots* which are possibly new to some of our readers. The celebrated Horne Tooke, being embarrassed by a certain great mystery, was thus re-assured by a friend:—"The doctrine presents no more difficulty than what I have just seen—three men in one car." "If it would have been more to the purpose," replied Horne Tooke, "if you had seen one man in three cars." Mr. Austin, a great admirer of Hobbes, was pleased with two of his less well known definitions—"Superstition—tales and fables not allowed by the authorities. Religion—allowed." We may be excused for adding one of the few recorded good sayings of Mr. Austin himself. A friend travelling with him in Durham pointed out a well of magnesian limestone, which was being gradually demolished for the manufacture of Epsom salts. "It should be called Monte Purgatorio," was Mr. Austin's remark.

ACCORDING to *Indian Public Opinion*, who has the best authority for the statement, two propositions have been recently introduced to the Royal Commission now sitting, to consider the subject of promotion in the English Army. They are as follows:—

1. That all Captains of twenty years' service should be allowed at once to retire on £200 a year; to receive, in addition, the Regulation price of Commission, and to be granted a step of honorary Rank.

2. To make four senior Captains, as they now stand, Majors. The fifth Captain on the list to be appointed Adjutant on Major's pay. If this officer does not accept the appointment, he will not receive any further promotion. Each Major to command a double company, and to have a Captain under him, as in the Artillery.

These propositions have been brought forward and advocated by a distinguished member of the Commission, and, *on dit*, that some of the other members have given them their support.

SOME strange news comes from Roorkee. A correspondent writes as follows:—Roorkee is in the hands of the revivalists. Besides the church there are several houses where public services are regularly held. One of the young engineers that passed out of the College lately with distinguished credit and took every prize in his term is resigning the Government service and intends joining a missionary society. There are signs making themselves a manifest of others following his example, and it is a fact that recently on the occasion of the visit of the Rev. Knowles to this station in connection with the Total Abstinence movement, a few young lads of the College, who did not know the taste of alcohol, were allowed to swear themselves to total abstinence. The Gaiety company is succumbing to the all-pervading influence; for the house next to that in which their rehearsals are held is now devoted to the purpose of religious meetings and prayers, and the choruses, &c, in the former have often been hushed into silence by the louder and more vigorous strains from the adjoining house. In fact, the evening air at Roorkee resounds with the noise of hymns.

MR. PEILE's action with regard to the Vakeel Nagindas, who was deprived of his right to practise as a pleader because he chose to praise Serjeant Ballantine and insult the Government which gave him his titles, has fluttered the native dovecots, than which there could be no surer sign that the example already had good effect. The following what the *Guzerat Mitra* says upon the subject:—"What is the good of the British Government existing in the country if there is to be despotism and no reign of law, if civilians are to do just what they please, and the people are only to suffer the consequences of the culpable folly of the ruling race as best they may." As the editor of the *Guzerat Mitra* is a youth who has learned probably all he happens to know at the expense of the British Government, one might expect him to be able to answer from his own experience the question he has asked; but since he still chooses to speak of "the culpable folly of the ruling race," and to ask, what is the good of the English Government, it may be worth telling him and those who are in the habit of propounding such questions, that one great use of the English Government is to keep a sturdy check upon overt acts of rebellion and to treat men like Nagindas as they deserve.

A GOVERNMENT Resolution is being circulated to those concerned in Sir Lewis Pelly's valedictory letter thanking Sir Edward Russell, Colonel Jacob, Dr. Seward and all the officers under him. The Government is gratified to endorse the thanks of Sir Lewis Pelly in the Resolution now in circulation which is quite proper, and Sir Edward Russell, Colonel Jacob and Dr. Seward deserve all the encomiums bestowed upon them for they have had an anxious time and have done their work right well, but much comment, if not positive ridicule, has been occasioned through Sir Lewis Pelly having singled out for special commendation several officers who are well known to have done very little to merit such exclusive distinction. Dr. Wade is specially thanked for the healthful condition of the European troops. Dr. Wade was positively not in medical charge of any of the troops of the Force whatever, nor had he any sick in hospital, Surgeon Majors Lamb and Mackie and Surgeons Stock and Pratt were the Officers in Medical Charge and they deserved at least some of the praise which has been meted out to Dr. Wade, who, we believe, was sent down to Baroda merely to establish a Field Hospital in case one was found to be necessary. It is, to say the least, that the Forces who performed all the most trying and risky work have not been alluded to at all, and the troops who never once left the Camp or did anything more than simple guard duties, have been singled out for the highest special commendation by Sir Lewis Pelly.

THE *Melbourne Argus* gives the following account of the recent attempts to introduce sericulture into Australia. Under date March 24th, we read that by the last mail letters were received from Mrs. Bladen Neill, whose efforts on behalf of the establishment of sericulture in this colony are well known, in which she gives some interesting particulars concerning the experiment of conveying silkworm grain from here to Europe. She left by the December mail steamer, and every facility was afforded her by the P. and O. Company. Writing from Aden, she states that so far the experiment had succeeded, and that the grain was in good order. She goes on to say that there was over 1 cwt. of grain from Queensland on board, but it had not had any winter treatment. "Ours," she proceeds, "is now certain to prove good, and all the Italians on board are quite astonished at the cocoons we have to show." Mrs. Neill took with her some good box of pierced cocoons to show in Italy, and six boxes to send direct to Mr. Bayley, the P. and O. director. At Galle she received a letter from Messrs. Gestrine and Co., Marseilles, making offers to open trade on easy terms. That the attention of sericulturists has been seriously turned to Australia as a favourable field for their operations, has been shown by an application made to the Government by the Chevalier Bruno, a gentleman who has been for many years engaged in sericulture in Italy. This gentleman waited recently on the Minister of Lands for the purpose of ascertaining what facilities would be granted to him by the Government for the taking up of a block of land for the establishment of silk-growing in this colony. Signor Bruno intended originally to proceed to Queensland, but if granted fair terms he would prefer remaining in this colony. He has brought with him a few persons skilled in sericulture, and has arranged to be followed by a number of others. The quantity of land required would be at least 2,000 to 3,000 acres, as for the successful establishment of the industry it would be necessary that many families should be located together. The little colony which he proposed to establish would work together on strictly co-operative principles. Employment would be afforded to a very large number of children, and in course of time a large number of the inmates of the Industrial Schools could be turned to profitable account. In addition to the production of grain and the growth of the mulberry, it was also proposed to introduce winding and other machinery for the conversion of the cocoons into silk. The chevalier obtained from the Minister a favourable reception, and he is now making inquiries as to the most suitable locality for silk-growing.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

AT the High Court, yesterday, the following short causes were heard before Mr Justice Bayley:—

PANDURANG CHRISHNAJEE VS. HENRY GAMBLE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Lang appeared for one Nuttoo Tookaram, and asked for leave under section 73 for his client to defend the suit. The suit, he said, was brought by the alleged mortgagee against Mr. Gamble the assignee of the estate of Tookaram Bapoo, who was the mortgagor, and was Nuttoo Tookaram's father. The property being pay property his (Mr. Lang's) client disputed the right of his father to mortgage it. Nuttoo Tookaram was an infant, and appeared by his appointed guardian Sabajee Vittul.

Mr. Latham appeared for the plaintiff and opposed the application.

His Lordship granted Mr. Lang's application, and transferred the suit into the long cause list, with leave to the plaintiff to amend the plaint as advised.

DAMJEE LUDHIA AND ANOTHER VS. VULLUBHJEE GOPALDAS AND OTHERS.

Mr. Iverarity appeared for all of the defendant's except Vullabhoy Gopaldas, and moved to have the suit transferred into the long cause list. The defendants in their written statements stated that they were not partners at the time the plaintiff alleged.

Mr. Purcell for the plaintiff said he thought his Lordship would see that there was strong reason for supposing that the defendants was not a *bona fide* one.

His Lordship said there seemed to be a defence of some kind, and the suit must go into the long cause list.

Mr. Purcell said he would then ask that as the defendants, though they denied the partnership, admitted that there had been considerable transactions between them, and as there was reason to believe that their books would be tampered with, the books might either be deposited in the Prothonotary's office, or else marked, so that they might be identified afterwards.

Mr. Iverarity said this matter might be settled in Chambers.

His Lordship said that would be the better course. At present he would only order that the suit should go into the long cause list. With regard to the defendant for whom Mr. Inverarity did not appear, judgment would be given when the suit comes on in its turn.

When the suit was shortly after called on in its turn, the defendant Vullubhoy Gopaldas did not appear. After the plaintiff's claim had been proved by Mr. Purcell, his Lordship gave a decree against the defendant for Rs. 2,406-9 with interest at 9 per cent. from the 12th of March last, and costs and further interest on judgment at six per cent.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY AND MADRAS BANK V. LUXMIRAM TOOLJARAM.

Mr. Farran appeared for the defendants and asked that the suit be postponed until the 8th of June. Mr. Taylor consented for the plaintiffs. Granted.

SHIVASHUNKER SADASEW SETT V. PURSHOTUM AND OTHERS.

Mr. Lang appeared for the defendants and moved for time to file a written statement to have the suit transferred to the long cause list. The suit, he said, was brought to recover possession of premises which the defendants were not in possession of, and which were vacated by the defendants before the summons was served on them. There had been considerable correspondence between the parties, and on the 15th instant, as they could not come to terms, the defendants applied for a copy of proceedings, but they had only been received on the previous day at one o'clock. He asked that his Lordship would allow a fortnight to file a written statement.

Mr. Starling said the only dispute now was as to whether the premises were vacated before the summons were served or not. It was only a question of costs, and he was anxious that the case should be heard before the vacation.

His Lordship ordered that the written statement should be filed before five o'clock on Saturday next, and that the case should be fixed for Tuesday.

GOPALGHIR JAIRAMGHIR V. MANCORBAI WIDOW.

Mr P M Mehta, instructed by Mr Mooljee, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr Lang, instructed by Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thakurdas for the defendant.

Mr Lang said there was a suit and a cross suit between the parties, and this was merely an attempt on the part of the plaintiff to get possession of money which was the subject-matter of the other suits. The defendant was ready to pay the money as his Lordship directed until the hearing of the suits; and the learned counsel applied that this suit be transferred to the long cause list.

Mr Mehta urged that the suit was brought by an administrator, who was entitled to recover the money due to the estate; and that the defendant had no right to withhold the money from the administrator.

His Lordship directed that the money should be paid into court, and the case transferred to the long cause list.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK V. MUNOOR JEEJEEBHOY LILLOOWALLA.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiffs. There was no appearance for the defendant. The plaintiffs returned the summons by which the defendant was called upon to show cause why a letter is not my. Opening letter should not be issued, and was brought to recover a sum of Rs. 1,500 with interest at 5 per cent. from the 24th October 1870 until judgment, costs and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent.

THE COMSEWUTJEE COTTON MILLS V. DYAL BUTTONSEY.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Craige, (Lynch and Owen for the plaintiffs, applied for a postponement for two months on the ground that the case was likely to be settled. The application was granted: plaintiff to give defendant notice of the postponement.

NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA V. JOHN HENRY LITTLEWOOD.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Turner, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant appeared in person and consented to a decree. The money claimed, Rs. 4,000 and interest, was due on a promissory note. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 4,000 with interest at 9 per cent. from 1st December 1873 till judgment, costs and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY V. GOOLABDAS PRANVULLUBDAS.

This was a curious suit brought against a cashkeeper for missing by his negligence money which he carried to pay into the Bank of Bombay to the account of the plaintiffs. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner appeared for the plaintiffs.

The defendant, who appeared in person, said he was employed by the plaintiffs as a sheriff, and on the 22nd February 1875 was entrusted to carry money from the plaintiff's office to the Bank of Bombay, but missed it he knew not how.

His Lordship—Does he admit that it was lost by his own gross negligence, and that he is legally liable to repay the whole of the money?

Defendant—I admit that I am legally liable to pay the money.

His Lordship—Has he got any property?

Defendant None.

His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 2,645 and costs.

Section 273 of the Civil Procedure Code was noted down on a piece of paper and given to defendant, his Lordship telling him that, if he was arrested under the decree, but had no money, he would be discharged under that section.

Defendant thanked his Lordship and carried the slip of paper carefully as a talisman for his deliverance.

HENRY DODS AND CO. V. GOCULDAS HURJEEVUN.

Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Mr. Ardasir Framjee, appeared for the plaintiffs. There was no appearance for the defendant. In August, September and October 1874 defendant made, through plaintiffs, three consignments to England of cases of tortoise and mother-of-pearl shells for sale. There was a loss on the sales, and a redraft for Rs. 1,753 was received in respect of the deficiency. It was not accepted and had to be protested. Since the filing of the suit defendant had paid Rs. 1,000 on account. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 773 with interest and costs.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS V. DHURUMSEY POONJABHOY.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter for the plaintiffs, applied for leave to withdraw the plaint and bring a fresh suit on the same cause of action. The application was granted.

SUITS STRUCK OUT.

The following cases were struck out for want of appearance:—The London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank v. Cutchra Dossa Cumulsey. Pursoomull Toolseydass v. Tooleydass Kissondass. Madhawrao Hurry Purnaya v. Hurjee Hunsraj. The London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank v. Luxmiram Toolsiram. George Henry Gaddum and others v. Bomonjee Nusserwanjee Vakeel. The London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank v. Byramjee Nusserwanjee. Shaik Mahomed Abdool Lutiff v. Davidas Purshotumdas and others. The Oomerawutteo Cotton Mills v. Framjee Ardasir Davur.

THE CARTING AGENCY PARTNERSHIP CASE.

DIN-SAW SHAPOORJEE CURRANEE V. BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE SHEVAI.

At the High Court, on the 8th instant, judgment was delivered by Sir Charles Sargent in this long-pending case. It was heard before his Lordship for several days, and the hearing concluded on the 8th December 1874. Mr. Purcell and the late Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Messrs. Crisgie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff. The Advocate-General and Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, appeared for the defendant.

The following is a full report of his Lordship's judgment:—

The object of this suit is to set aside certain releases executed by the plaintiff to the defendant in respect of partnership transactions on the ground that he had not previously had an opportunity afforded him of inspecting the partnership books, and that the signatures relying on the integrity of the defendant, and also relying on his statement that the accounts were correct, but that he had since discovered that numerous serious errors existed in the said accounts, and the plaintiff prays for the cancellation of the releases, that the Guzerathi writing purporting to be a release bearing date the 29th day of August 1870, and the release bearing date the 20th day of January 1872 may be set aside; and that the accounts of the partnership between the plaintiff and the defendant from the date of the commencement of the partnership in 1865, till the date of the expiration of the same on the 28th day of January 1872 may be opened and set aside, and that a general account may be taken by the order and under the direction of this Honourable Court of all partnership dealings and transactions between the plaintiff and defendant during the aforesaid period; that on such account being taken the defendant may be ordered by the decree of this Honourable Court to pay to the plaintiff whatever sum may be found to be due to him by the defendant together with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum, the plaintiff on his part undertaking to pay to the defendant whatever sum of money (if any) may be found to be due to him by the plaintiff; and that the defendant may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 25,000 as liquidated damages by reason of his breach of the agreement dated the 10th day of September 1870. It appears that the plaintiff and the defendant had been partners in two descriptions of business, which for brevity's sake in this judgment, I shall call the Landing Agency and Carting Agency business respectively; the former consisted in the carriage of coals and other heavy articles from the ships in the harbour, and placing them on trucks under contracts with the G. I. P. Railway Company and the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, the partnership in this business dated as far back as 1863 on a verbal arrangement between the parties, the first written agreement of the partnership being entered into in August 1864, and on the 5th December 1867 a new agreement of partnership was entered into which fixes the shares of the two parties and goes on to state that the outlay is to be made by the defendant and no dispute is to be made in reference thereto by any one, and that the accounts are to be made up every Dewallee, &c. No adjustment or settlement of the accounts of this business took place until the partnership was dissolved on the 10th day of September 1870 when the books were made up and signed by the plaintiff and defendant and a release was executed to him by the plaintiff. The Carting Agency business consisted in carrying out certain contracts entered into with the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company for the delivery of goods carried by the Company from and to different stations. The partnership in this business commenced in 18 5, and was at first a verbal one, but on the 28th day of June 1866 a written agreement, which is exhibit A, was executed, embodying the terms of the verbal arrangements which had previously existed. The first adjustment of the accounts of this partnership took place on the 17th October 1868 when the books showed a profit and were signed by both parties. The partnership relation was subsequently varied by a new written agreement of the 17th December 1868 and again on the 23rd March 1869. On the 10th September 1870 a Guzerathi release of that date was executed in respect of all the partnership transactions up to the 30th day of September 1869 the books having been made up to that date, and on the 10th day of September 1870, the date of the release so executed, an agreement for a new partnership was executed which lasted until the 30th September 1871, on which occasion the books were made up to that date and signed by both parties the balance struck off the profit and loss showing a loss to the partnership. This balance was transferred to the Landing Agency books, and the balance struck on both two businesses showing a profit. The partnership stock in trade was purchased by the defendant and proper entries were made in the books. On the 20th January 1872 mutual releases in the English language were executed by the parties in respect of all transactions arising out of all matters, the books having been previously signed by both parties, and the plaintiff was finally paid by the defendant by a cheque of that date upon the winding up of the affairs of the partnership Rs. 40,399. The Guzerathi release of the 29th August 1870, and the English release of the 20th January 1872, are the releases which the plaintiff now seeks to set aside. It would be convenient before entering upon a discussion of the final bearings of the suit, to state what appears to have been the mode of conducting the business of the partnership. It can scarcely be doubted that the defendant was the paramount member in the partnership. He personally negotiated all the contracts with the Railway Companies, and acted as the Banker of the partnership in both businesses, received all moneys due to and provided the necessary funds for the partnership. Further it is not disputed that he had the management of the up-country business, and that the plaintiff interfered with it in no way whatever, whilst the Bombay Carting Agency business, which was carried on at the Grant Road Station, was superintended by both the partners, although doubtless, more especially by the plaintiff owing to the frequent absence of the defendant up-country, sometimes extending over several weeks. On the other hand the plaintiff appeared, as a matter of fact, to have had almost the sole management of the Landing Agency business at Boree Bunder. And lastly the partnership, agreements showed that the defendant had a very great and at one time an exclusive discretion as to the expenditure on account of the partnership business. It would also be convenient to mention here that a mehta was employed by the plaintiff at the Grant Road Station by name Javerilall, and one named Veerjee Moolljee at Boree Bunder. I now proceed to consider the release of the 29th August 1870, by which after reciting that the plaintiff had examined all the books relating to the Carting Agency business up the 30th September 1869, and that what had been found due on the settlement of the account had been fully paid to him, the plaintiff releases the defendant, his heirs and representatives in respect of his rights in the said business up to the 30th of September 1869. The following undisputed facts explain the circumstances under which it was executed. In October 1868 the Carting contracts which the partnership was carrying on for the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company came to an end, and the partnership accounts were made up and signed by the parties on the 30th day of September 1869. But new contracts were entered into by the defendant in in October 1868, and a new partnership agreement was entered into between the parties on the 18th day of October 1868 (Exhibit F) for the purpose of carrying out those contracts, those contracts were put an end to on the 20th day of March 1869, notice of which was given to the plaintiff by the defendant on that day as is shown by Exhibit G. And the partnership also which existed at that time between the parties under the agreement of the 22nd March 1869 came to an end by its very terms on the same day. It results from the correspondence between the parties that in March 1870, the defendant contemplated a settlement of the Carting Agency account up to the 30th September 1869. We find him writing on the 29th March 1870 to the plaintiff informing him that the accounts were ready for inspection made up to the 30th September 1869, and on the 1st April (exhibit I) the plaintiff writes to the defendant "do you be pleased to note as follows—I have not examined the accounts of the Carting Agency business from the month of August 1866. At the time you obtained my signature temporarily you said as follows—you may examine the accounts whenever you please—therefore, as regards all the said accounts and the accounts of the business carried on in the present year, we will examine all the said accounts appertaining to the Carting Agency at the time when you and I too shall have leisure in the month of July next when the season closes." The object of this letter was to show his right to insist on inspection of the accounts from the commencement of the business, notwithstanding the signature which he had given as he says temporarily on the settlement which no doubt refers to the settlement that took place in October 1868. On the 4th of August the plaintiff writes again to the defendant "about 22 days have elapsed since you came to Warree Bunder, and having talked with me went away. After that I wrote one note to your address thirteen days ago requesting that you would show to me the Carting Agency account up to this day. With reference to the same, you do not give an explanation. Therefore, it has become necessary again to write this note. Do you be good enough to show my account up to this day or otherwise do you the decree, but had no money, he would be discharged write an explanatory answer to this note in the course of two days during which I shall wait for the same." Between the writing of this letter, and the 29th of August a certain release, as would appear from the evidence, was first presented to the plaintiff, and it is obvious that there was ample time for him to have had inspection of the accounts in the interval. The defendant says, the plaintiff had such opportunity and availed himself of it. The plaintiff, however, says he was never shown the accounts, and that he signed them trusting the defendant's statement as to their correctness. In the view which I take of the release of the 29th August 1870 it is not necessary to arrive at a definite conclusion as to whether the plaintiff had or had not that inspection. It is plain I think that signing the books, executing the release, and signing the new agreement for carrying out the new contract which the defendant had obtained from the Railway Company in his own name must be regarded as constituting one transaction, and in cross-examination the plaintiff said "I signed the release of the 29th August 1870 in consideration of the defendant's taking me as a partner in the new contract with the Railway Company" the defendant said "before the execution of the release I offered to take the plaintiff again as a partner. I at first offered him a 2 annas share and he refused. I ultimately gave him a 2½ annas share and the release and the new partnership agreement were all signed on the same day." Assuming for the sake of argument that the plaintiff had not examined the books, still what occurred in the months of August and September is that he was induced to waive any cause of complaint he might have had based upon an insufficient inspection of the books, in consideration of the defendant's undertaking to give him a 2½ annas share in the new contract which the defendant had obtained from the Railway Company. Contracts which were as the plaintiff admitted in cross-examination obtained by the defendant personally and in respect of which the defendant was not entitled to take the plaintiff into partnership, and the plaintiff's natural desire to have a share in the new contracts was rendered all the stronger by the fact that the former landing contracts had resulted in a profit. It is true the plaintiff says that the defendant promised that he should be allowed to inspect the books during the new partnership—that the defendant said "we are still partners, you can examine the accounts" and further that he asked to be allowed to do so. But there is no evidence to support the statement that the defendant did so promise, and that is denied by the defendant. Dorabjee Nowrojee who is the plaintiff's principal witness, when the question was put to him said that he never heard anything about that conversation although when pressed by the plaintiff's counsel he said "he did not remember"—moreover such a promise would have been inconsistent with the object the defendant had in view in obtaining the release—namely, a complete settlement of the accounts and the closing of the books arising out of past contracts. I, therefore, entirely discredit the plaintiff that there was any undertaking whatever that he should be allowed to inspect the books subsequent to the release, and the plaintiff cannot now be allowed to impeach the transaction and re-open the accounts of the partnership unless he can prove that he was at the time under undue pressure, or that the arrangement as to the accounts of the past transactions was the result of fraud; and to establish the latter charge he would have to show that the defendant must have known that the accounts were not correct when he asked for the plaintiff's signature. Craig v Miller 6 Bear, 627. The nature and amount of the errors alleged to have existed are considered to affect on the consideration of the question whether the Release was fairly obtained. In respect of the pressure which is but faintly suggested by the plaintiff with respect to this release, it may be said that it consisted in the defendant's refusing to pay the plaintiff his share of the profits unless he signed the accounts and executed the release—in other words, that whilst he offered to make him a partner in the new contract, he refused to do so unless he executed the release contract. But even this to have been the case and I dont think it can be put stronger than that, I fail to discover any circumstance which would justify me in drawing an inference unfavourable to the defendant. The plaintiff was a man admittedly of mature experience in business matters, and even if he was not acquainted with all the accounts of the up-country business he must have known the nature of the questions likely to arise in the accounts, and was, therefore, perfectly competent, in the absence of fraud, to arrive at a sound conclusion as to the course it was necessary for him to adopt, whether to insist on his strict partnership rights, or to forego them for the sake of the high probability, judging from the past profits from the business, that there was only little of evidence to show that the plaintiff was a needy man, in the full sense of the word in 1870, or that the defendant knew it, or availed himself of it. Passing then to the question whether there are errors in the accounts, it would be as well to state the mass of errors on which the plaintiff relies. Since the hearing the plaintiff has had the fullest inspection of the books, or at least of such of them as still remain, and he complains that he has not been credited with his share of the profits of the Brosch and Ahmedabad business down to October 1868. Secondly, that the partnership has not been credited with the profits of the up-country stations from 1865 to 1868. Thirdly, that there is no such expenditure up-country chargeable to the partnership. Fourthly, the profits of the Marine Lines Station which was opened for a few weeks in 1869 have not been credited, and fifthly, as to the Jamboseer and Palej stations. The question is to determine whether these are errors and omissions as alleged by the plaintiff, and if so whether they are of such a nature as to show fraud. Now in respect of the first objection, I can have no doubt that the plaintiff was throughout aware that the partnership has not been credited with the profits, and, therefore, there can be no fraud as to their omission I think there can be no doubt that the plaintiff was not entitled to share in Brosch and Ahmedabad before 1868. The defendant obtained certain special contracts from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and did not give a share to the plaintiff in those particular contracts. But there was nothing contrary to his duty to plaintiff as determined by exhibit A in obtaining other contracts from the Company and keeping them for himself and such other persons as he might think proper. It might have been otherwise if the partnership was to carry out the contracts of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company generally. Russell v. Askurn Simm: 52. Secondly, he says the partnership has not been credited with the profits of the up-country stations for 1865, 66, 67 and 68. No evidence whatever was given in support of this objection although proper proof might have been forthcoming from the books of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and this Court has no means of forming any opinion on the matter nor was the defendant cross-examined on the point. Thirdly, the plaintiff complains as to there being no items as to the general expenditure in respect of the upcountry business, and that no satisfactory reason is given for their absence, and he asked the Court to conclude that such sums were not really spent. This objection is offered in reference to exhibits B. B., C

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

FOOTBALL ACCORDING TO RUGBY RULES.

We published a letter yesterday in which our correspondent gave a pathetic account of a death resulting from an accident at the game of football. The circumstances of this misfortune were unusually sad, as the victim of the accident was about to be married. He, therefore, had arrived at an age when it is not very usual to play at the Rugby game. The collision which proved fatal could only, as correspondents to-day point out, have occurred in this form of the sport, a form which it is not very easy to bring intelligible to outsiders. At football everywhere the object of the game is for one set of players to carry the ball across a line, or over, or through, goal posts guarded by their opponents. Now by the Association or the Eton rules, the ball must not be touched by the hand—it may only be kicked. The Rugby game permits the player to catch it in the air or even, by a modification, to pick it up when rolling, and to run with it under his arm. Thereon begins the scene which is such a mystery to the ordinary looker-on. The other side hustle round the runner, leap on his back, strive to embrace his waist, or, at least till quite lately, kick at him, restricting their attentions of this sort to his shins. "He never omitted to kick him, would strike below the knee," Scott says of Wat Tinlin, and the Rugby rules have a like contempt for the man who hacks above that portion of the frame. When the player, or perhaps we should say patient, succumbs to this course of treatment, and is either effectually collared, or tripped, or can endure his agonies no longer, he says "ball down," and is released till both sides come up, and gather round him as close as they can be packed. He then places the ball on the ground, exclaims "ball off," and either kicks it, or summons up his last remaining energies in one despairing "hack" at the shin of some opponent. Both sides squeeze, and struggle, and brave, and kick, till the ball emerges from between their legs, when it is picked up by one the "half-backs," or light skirmishers, who runs away with it, till he, too, is tackled, and so the sport goes on. It was in trying to tackle an opponent that Mr. Brancon met with his accident. He clasped the runner round the legs and both fell heavily. A very similar accident happened a year or two ago at Rugby, with dangerous, but not deadly, result. Such things must must occur while Rugby football is played, and even at the Eton or Association game, bad falls and sprained ankles are not unusual. The ball, in these forms of the pastime, may not be touched or lifted, and there is a great deal of prettiness in the skill with which an expert player will "dribble" the ball through the press of foes, never letting it go much beyond his foot, and deftly turning it, even when he is running at a great speed.

There is more elegance, but there is less opportunity for various exertion, in the Eton than in the Rugby game, and it would be a pity if one fatal accident were to make that classical "inheritance of British boys" unpopular. No game has been so eagerly taken up in new schools—such as Marlborough and Chifton—as the Rugby game. It is being played from October to February, in a hundred schools and clubs, from Aberdeen to Westward-Ho. In many places the rather truculent rules which said with grim humour, if we remember rightly, that "scratching and strangling are forbidden, as alien to the nature of the game," have been modified. Deliberate backing has also been dropped out of the programme, as a consequence, tripping, for it is difficult to distinguishing between a trip and a deliberate kick. There still remain the dangers of two heavy men "countering" against each other when running at full speed, and the danger of being trampled in a "maul," or scrimmage, as well as that which results from the practice of seizing hold of a runner. But serious accidents are perhaps even rarer than at cricket, and bear no proportion to the risks run by wrestlers in such bouts as those in which "Charles, the Duke's wrestler, was so formidable. Ladies may, and do, look on at both Rugby game genuine, if slightly puzzled, interest, and the players do not deserve the reproach of Touchstone—" Thus men grow wiser every day; it is the first time that I ever heard that the breaking of ribs was sport for ladies." Ribs need no more be broken than at hunting; indeed, the accident is much rarer, and the sport is at least as good for boys, as useful to the encouragement of energy, pluck, and temper, as hunting is for men. There are schools in which it is the rule that boys must play, unless they can bring a medical certificate to prove that their general health would suffer if they did. The rule is a very necessary one; for the lad who slips away from the sports of his companions seldom does so to read and write poetry, like Shelley at Eton. As a rule he is to be found at the pastry-cook's or in the circulating library, or possibly smoking the cheap, the clandestine, the deleterious weed of fast boyhood. The moral of this accident is not that boys should only play the Eton game, nor should not play at all, but that men should remember they are not boys. Youthful bones are very elastic, youthful frames tolerably light, but bones stiffen and weight increases between twenty-one and twenty-five. We should not be ashamed of having played, but of never having enough of playing.

Not only the lover of sports, but the student of culture, may put in a good word for football. The history of the game affords a fine study of development, and its present forms are the results of boys striving mightily to harmonise with their environment. What are the rules of the wall at Eton, and the quaint regulations about "making one mark," and "punting out," at Rugby, but the growth of the various needs caused by the various grounds where the primitive football was played? Football in its germ is described as "the kicking about of a big ball in the streets by him who can catch it, and that is all the art of it." All the art of it, indeed! as if the swift and dodgey "half-back," the patient and trustworthy goal-keeper, the unresting forward players, who "follow up" the cool and accurate place-kicker, had no other skill than mere frolic. From kicking about in the streets the manly sport grew to a settled game, played between two parishs across country, over hill and heather, with two brooks or burns for goals. This is the sport that Sir Walter Scott revived with much pomp and circumstance at Carterhaugh, when the young chief of the clan Buccleuch rode on to the field, carrying the banner of his house. The spot was as rough as the Rugby game, as we learn from an old Cumberland song:

> At Scales, great Tom Barwise got the ball in his hand,
> Tom Cowan then pulled's, and flung him in the whins,
> And he blethered, od-white te Tom's broken my shins.

That was the heroic age of football, when the ball was tossed up in the churchyard, and the space of ground played over might be two or three miles. The Homer of these *fortes ante Agamemnona*, football-players before Tom Brown, was but a sorry and reckless rhymer it may be! but the pastime he celebrated was clearly of gigantic proportions, and Tom Barwise could no doubt have sent a dropkick thirty yards farther than any of such players are now are upon the fertile earth. He did not, however, display the Spartan courage of the modern Rugbeian, who would scorn any references to his shins during the course of the play. Rugby football is essentially a boy game, and in spite of the great and thrilling contest of the English and Scotch yearly match, we think it may be doubted if men act wisely who expose themselves to its risks. An amusement which is safe enough among lads may be really dangerous among men, and it will not be surprising if football players over twenty-one take more and more to the elegant "dribbling" of Eton, and give up the heavy charges of the Rugby form of the game. There will be no proof of want of valour in this discretion, which recognises the sad fact that men are no longer boys.—*Daily News*, March 24.

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